

New York Tribune

First to Last—The Truth—News—Editorials—Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1922

Owned by New York Tribune Inc., a New York Corporation. Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. Office: 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Subscription Rates: In Advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents. Foreign: 15 Cents. Canada: 12 Cents. Mexico: 10 Cents. Europe: 15 Cents. Australia: 15 Cents. Japan: 15 Cents. China: 15 Cents. India: 15 Cents. Africa: 15 Cents. South America: 15 Cents.

Advertising Rates: In Advance. Display: 10 Cents per line per day. Classified: 5 Cents per line per day. Long Copy: 10 Cents per line per day. Special: 10 Cents per line per day.

Published for the Owner by The New York Tribune Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Printed at the New York Tribune Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Copyright, 1922, by New York Tribune Co.

All rights of reproduction of all other matter herein are reserved.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

The Associated Press is a corporation organized for the purpose of disseminating news and information.

ing the bogus quotation, says that the only Catholic reference of his father's known to him is contained in the letter of October 21, 1861, to Archbishop Hughes of New York. In that letter, feeling and thoughtful, Lincoln speaks of the need of chaplains in the soldiers' hospitals, and asks Archbishop Hughes to give him the names of suitable persons of the Catholic Church whom he might appoint to that service.

"With malice toward none," said Lincoln. He would be the last to approve in the slightest degree a secret society shot through with malice.

The Small Investor's Problem

War financing in the United States multiplied many times the number of investors within the nation, and the approaching maturities of Treasury obligations will test the permanence of the polarization of thrift. Tomorrow \$720,000,000 of 4% per cent Victory notes will fall due, and on January 1 next between \$600,000,000 and \$625,000,000 of War Savings Certificates will become payable in cash. These operations are important because of their size, but they are especially significant because they involve the savings of small, untutored investors, many of whom never before ventured into the realm of securities.

It would be regrettable if those who turn in their Victory notes tomorrow and their certificates next month fritter away the proceeds in non-essential spending. Not only for economic reasons but because of social considerations as well it is desirable that they reinvest the money paid back by the government in securities equally safe.

Unscrupulous stock vendors are likely to take advantage of the financial naivete of the layman and seek to induce him to place cash which had been in the best security in the world—obligations of the Treasury of the United States—into highly speculative or even fraudulent issues. The ideal use for funds so released would be to purchase with them new obligations of the Treasury—either the thirty-year 4% per cent bonds, which can be purchased through any bank, or the new 4% per cent two-year notes or new Treasury certificates, which run five years, pay 4 per cent compound interest, and are obtainable in small denominations at any postoffice.

The safest securities form the proper foundation stones for an investment structure. With them as a beginning the investor is in a position to consider other shares and bonds in which the degree of risk is enhanced. Through its investment column the Tribune stands ready to help its readers with their individual problems of meeting their peculiar requirements. But let every investor begin with the foundation!

The Bear in the Hindu-Kush

There was something personal as well as picturesque in the remark of Tchitcherine to Lord Curzon: "You are perhaps disturbed because our horsemen have reappeared on the heights of Pamir and because you do not have before you the half idiot Czar who ceded you in 1895 the crest of the Hindu-Kush." Tchitcherine knew that few English statesmen appreciated more keenly the significance of these words than Lord Curzon. He had not forgotten that thirty years ago Lord Curzon made a thorough survey of this mountain district and learned with his own eyes that whoever controls the passes through the Hindu-Kush and the Pamirs controls the northwestern approaches to India.

During the last fifty years the Russians have been slowly pushing southward and the British in consequence have extended their outposts to the north and have carried on a ceaseless, silent struggle to check the Russian advance. One of Russia's main objectives has been the Khyber Pass, through which Alexander the Great is said by some to have entered India, and which served as the gateway for the hordes of Genghis Khan and countless other invaders of the Indian plains. To prevent Russia gaining this pass has therefore been part of Britain's policy of empire.

At the same time that Tchitcherine thus announced the presence of the Russian horsemen at the gates of India the Moscow newspapers carried articles pointing out that Great Britain is once more endeavoring to extend her sway over Asia and that she is threatening the Russian outposts on the Indian frontier. More than a year ago the Bolsheviks announced the successful conclusion of agreements with Afghanistan giving them preferred rights in this territory, which had been a buffer state between Russia and India. These, they seem to think, are now threatened.

The resurgence of Russian nationalism and imperialism which has been steadily progressing under Lenin and Tchitcherine is thus again in conflict with the British. The old pre-war rivalries for the domination of India have re-arisen. Bolshevik Russia is not yet strong enough to be able to do more than make picturesque threats of her horsemen on the crests overlooking the passes; but the old pressure is obviously to be resumed, and once more the Russians are casting covetous eyes upon India.

Kipling in 1898 warned his countrymen that "There is no truce with Adam-sad, The Bear that looks like a man." His foresight is again being vindicated.

Double-Barreled Enforcement

The Supreme Court, speaking through Chief Justice Taft, leaves no doubt that the concurrent jurisdiction conferred by the Eighteenth Amendment is truly double-barreled. For a single act of transgression an offender is liable to punishment under both the Federal enforcement law and that of his state. It is a clear-cut illustration of the dual nature of American government.

In a Federal court a defendant may not be prosecuted twice for the same offense, for that is double jeopardy, forbidden by the Constitution. But if the offense also runs foul of a state statute the state court deals with it regardless of any Federal jeopardy. However tough it may seem to the lawbreaker that is constitutional law.

Congress may if it sees fit, as Mr. Taft points out, by legislation bar prosecution by the Federal courts for any act when punishment for violation of state prohibition has been imposed. At first blush it would seem equitable for Congress to do so. But the Chief Justice shrewdly guesses that if a state were to punish liquor violations lightly offenders would race to the state courts to plead guilty and the Federal law wouldn't bite. As it is the twin sovereignty holds a salutary threat from the viewpoint of the friends of rigorous enforcement, who probably would not object to a hydra-headed government for the purposes of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In New York, where the Mulligan-Gage law keeps pace with the Volstead act, it is quite possible for the bibulous to get what came to the quartet from Whatcom County, Wash., whose double penalty the Supreme Court underscored.

National Hunting Ground

Sportsmen will welcome the bill sponsored by the National Game Association for the creation of hunting grounds where the "one-gallus" man may shoot ducks, geese and shore birds. So many of the available hunting lands have been bought for exclusive use by clubs or wealthy individuals that the average hunter finds it difficult to shoot without trespassing. There are, nevertheless, enough good places left which may be acquired by the Federal government to create a number of public hunting grounds. For the most part the best shooting lands are useless for other purposes and can be bought cheaply.

More Truth Than Poetry

By James J. Montague

Just folks understand that Doctor Doyle thinks highly of himself. Because he's got a photograph of a spry and fat and old I know (for with a friend of mine I just have had a chat) That it is not so wonderful to have such things as that! For he has seen, my little friend, more spry and fat and old Than Doctor Doyle has dreamed about in all his many days!

He sees them in the summer time careening through the glen, And when the frost is on the ground they all come back again. Beside the window panes at night they very often pass And draw, before the morning breaks, strange pictures on the glass. And if he had a camera and waited for the sun Why, he could have a photograph of every single one.

Last autumn, when the leaves were red and tumbling from the trees, The creatures launched them on the brook and floated down the breeze. And he has seen the acorn cups beside the river's brink Strewn thickly in the grassy spot where all the mistle-drink. The big ones for the burly gnomes with lusty appetites; The tiny thimble-fashioned cups for little baby sprites.

My little friend does not believe the fairy folk are shy And hide away among the grass when men are going by. He says he hears them talk and laugh and sees them leap and play, And any one can see them, too, on any sunny day! And he don't know why Doctor Doyle has a miracle found In photographing little folk that always are around!

A Moonshiners' War

The story from Kentucky of the government agent who was riddled with bullets fired from the bush by moonshiners whose stills he was hunting contains little that is unusual. The hostility of the moonshiner for the "revenooer" is traditional. Whether the man be called a "prohibition officer" or a "revenooer" is a matter of indifference to the moonshiner. He, like his predecessors for the last century and a quarter, is the moonshiner's enemy to-day.

The war between moonshiners and revenue agents began in 1791, when Congress passed a law imposing an excise tax on whisky. This tax the moonshiners resented so bitterly that they offered armed resistance to the government agent and finally caused President Washington so much uneasiness that in 1794 he called out fifteen thousand troops to suppress this "whisky rebellion."

At the basis of the moonshiners' grievance in those days was an economic reason. To transport corn in the grain or as meal was a difficult and expensive operation. The roads were bad, the markets far away, and freight charges from the markets to the places of consumption very high. Most of those who lived in remote districts carried their produce by pack animal. To ship a few sacks of heavy corn meal was as much of an undertaking as to ship the equivalent weight in corn whisky. The difference in price was enormous, and incidentally the market for corn liquor was always good. In fact, whisky was one of the important elements in backwoods diet in the early days. As a result, therefore, the moonshiners had every inducement to go into the illicit liquor business.

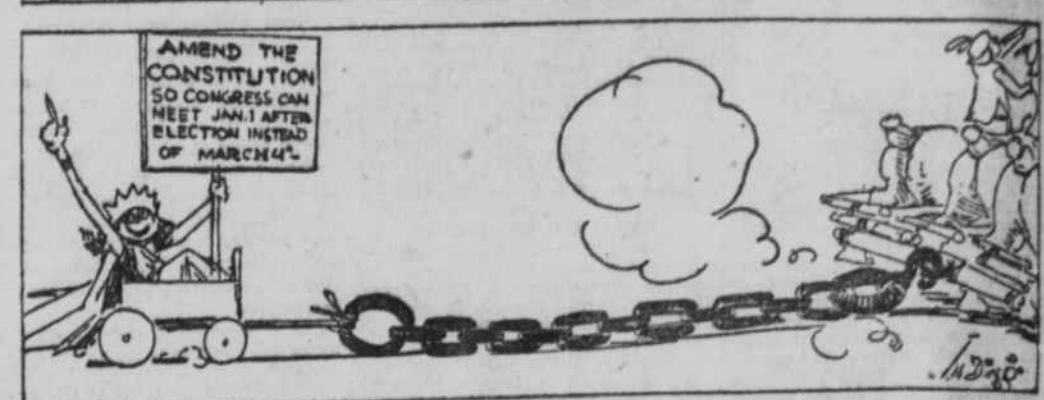
Even a decade ago these same economic reasons were at the bottom of much of the moonshining in the mountain districts of the Carolinas and Tennessee. Corn liquor at even this late date was easier to transport and brought a higher price than corn meal. Naturally, therefore, the moonshiners made their corn into whisky, as their ancestors before them had done.

Too Descriptive

"You can't fool me; it isn't real," said an eighty-three-year-old gentleman of Clarksburg, W. Va., as he looked at the first moving picture show he had ever seen. He meant, probably, that it was not pictures he saw but shadows of people behind the screen. But when he said "It isn't real" he made a searching criticism of the whole motion picture drama.

Motion pictures will be more worth while when they are more real and less theatrical—when they picture life with some idea of presenting it as it is and with less distortion into what scenario writers think is sensational.

THE MOUNTAIN LABORED AND BROUGHT FORTH A MOUSE



Books and So Forth

By Frederic F. Van de Water (F. F. V.)

ON MARCH 22, 1923, John Drew celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance as an actor. The story of the rôle he has played in that half century is contained in his autobiography, "My Years on the Stage."

To us it seems that Mr. Drew has done a most difficult thing extremely well. To say that he is modest signifies at once that he is conscious of his own importance and has striven to minimize it. It is not modesty that has given the book its refreshing flavor. It is Mr. Drew's ability to tell a straightaway story in a straightaway fashion.

The limelight, necessarily, is fixed on him from first page to last. Yet not once does Mr. Drew forget that he is an actor and attempt to serve as audience as well. There is a notable absence of self applause. It is strange that a person whose profession it has been to inspire plaudits should be able to write so impartial a volume about himself.

Mr. Drew, long ago, won the reputation of being an actor of culture and distinction. His "My Years on the Stage" gives him right to the even rarer title of an autobiographer, who is not infatuated with the hero of his story. He is evidently one of those unusual persons who are more interested in the world in which they live than in themselves.

The book should have an appeal for members of all surviving generations. Parents and grandparents, and even great-grandparents, will have memories refreshed and recollections reawakened by reading John Drew's life.

To persons more vitally concerned with the past of the stage than we are, the casts of characters included in the volume will probably prove intensely interesting. Personally, we wish that

What Readers Are Thinking

Good Reporting

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I cannot resist writing you of the marvelous way in which your reporter has grasped the salient facts in his description of what took place yesterday at Dr. Gayer's lecture at the Hotel Astor. It's nothing short of uncanny—his exact picture in mere words of what took place, as well as what the man said. Such "reporting" as this article is a great achievement. M. V. W. New York, Dec. 11, 1922.

From His German Heart

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: After reading your editorial of this morning "Letting Germany Escape" I cannot help laughing from the bottom of my "German heart" for the reason that neither your many recent pro-French articles nor M. Clemenceau's speeches have in the least changed the real American point of view. Neither of you has achieved anything substantial in this respect.

Just bear in mind: There will be no occupation of the Ruhr district, nor will Germany have to pay the fantastic sum which the French so "justly" demand. Germany ought to, and no doubt will, get a long-term moratorium and a great reduction of the reparations sum which she must pay. You had better in time get used to "Letting Germany Escape" and give up trying to convince the American public of how prosperous the Germans still are to-day.

HERMAN MOENKEBERG, Passaic, N. J., Dec. 12, 1922.